

WHAT IS WANTED.

but he did not speak, apparently not having recovered from the rude lesson set him by the crowd who refused to hear him from the balcony. Mr. Breckinridge is said to have been most bitterly denunciatory of the New-York Democrats, and to have threatened that the Southern Rebels would soon occupy the "marble palaces" of the metropolis. On the whole, the Kentucky Senator cannot be pleased with his reception north of the capital.

The sore trials of Adversity are not without their consolations. If they seethe, they also purify. We shall inevitably emerge from our present perils a poorer but at the same time a less prodigal and more frugally governed people than hitherto. One of the best signs of the times is the following act, which passed Congress at its late Session with little or no opposition:

AN ACT providing a Committee to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, and for other purposes.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That for the purpose of realizing, equalizing, and reducing to the computation of the various officers of the Government, a Board of Commissioners is hereby organized, to be composed as follows: One member of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the President; one officer of the Senate; three members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House; one officer of the navy and one officer of the army, to be appointed by the President. That said Board shall examine and report, as and so often as may be required, on the compensation for each officer of the Government; second, such provisions of law as will regulate the expenditure of all indefinite and contingent appropriations, holding them in check for the Courts of the United States; third, such provisions of law as will regulate the collection of the revenue; fourth, what officers or employments, if any, may be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That said commission have leave to report by bill or bills, or otherwise, to each House of the Senate and House of Representatives, such compensation as they may deem proper, not to exceed four dollars per day for the time actually needed.

—It would be rash to speak of a reform initiated as if it were accomplished, but there is certainly a good beginning. The whole field of Public Expenditure is brought under review, and a Commission provided that ought to be competent to do justice to the vast interests involved in its proper exploration. That *some* good must result from such a scrutiny is inevitable; that a saving of at least Ten Millions per annum may be effected, if the Commission should be composed of men at once capable and hearty in the work, there can be no doubt.

The public mind is ripening if not already ripe for a thorough reform. To extract thousands from the Federal Treasury without rendering the public any equivalent thereof is not reckoned half so good a joke as it was even one year ago. The next Floyd that gets his hand and shoulders into the crib will not find it nearly so easy to draw them out again as John B. did. He will not have time allowed him for the commission of any large amount of treason thereafter. Fort Snellings will not be sold nor Wilets's Points bought on terms so advantageous to the operators, official and unofficial, as in the famous cases on record. To charge the Government some hundreds and even thousands of dollars for an imaginary journey home from Washington to Texas or Oregon and back again to Washington between the evening of March 3d and the morning of March 4th, will be esteemed shabby practice, and will prove rather profitable than popular. In short, the day of "big things" in connection with the Federal service is well nigh over, and financial genius must find other arenas for its more brilliant feats than the well-gleaned fields of contracting and office-holding.

How this commission has been constituted—if it already has been—we are not apprised, but we trust it has been or will be made up of men of able mind and willing to do justice to the country. Retirement must be had, and the first attempt should be so thorough and impartial as to leave no excuse for a second. Seven good men on this Board can render the country an immense service by faithfully, fearlessly reporting every office that may be abolished, every salary that will bear reduction, every allowance that may be cut off or diminished, every abuse that may be corrected. Let us trust that the right men have been or will be chosen, and that their work will be well done.

And it is, by no means an enviable responsibility that has been laid upon them. If they do simply their duty, they will be more widely hated than any other seven men in the public service. Every useless place they may cause to be abolished will supply them with at least one bitter, implacable enemy—probably more than one. They must not expect to make any place-man see why his salary should be cut down or his comfortable perquisites cut off. The more money he gets, the less work he does, the greater will be his aversion to the change, so rudely inaugurated. "What a mean, paltry business to be picking away a poor man's beggarly living!" "why not cut down the President's, or the Cabinet's, or the Foreign Ministers' princely allowances?" Cut these down a too, and you will by no means reconcile the subordinate to his personal privation; he will clamor the louder against the whole scheme as unsparing and ruinously unjust. And yet the work must go on, whoever may shriek; and because it must there is a strong presumption that it will.

Last year, while the change in our tariff policy, which has since resulted in the passage of the Morrill bill, was under discussion, the American public was made to believe that France, by her Commercial Treaty made with Great Britain on

the 23d of January, 1860, was about to adopt the system of free-trade, upon a conviction of its advantages over the protective and prohibitive policy, which had so long ruled her foreign trade. The empire had borne her revolutions, foreign wars, internal improvements, and frequent failures of her wine crops well, and her finances were in the happiest condition, but, we were assured, that the impolicy of her commercial system, which had gone with the nation through all its trials, was at last felt and acknowledged by the Emperor, and English ideas, represented by Mr. Cobden, had triumphed over the prejudices of the most stubborn of her rivals. Mr. Francis J. Grund, our Consul at Havre, writing to the Department of State, on the 1st October, 1860, says: "The Anglo-French treaty is approaching its final adjustment. All points will be regulated by the 1st November next; and Mr. Cobden, the distinguished statesman, charged, on the part of England, with the accomplishment of that task, assured me that rates will be charged much lower than those now established in the tariff of the United States." Mr. Secretary Black, in his Annual Report, 1860

Foreign Commerce, made on the 2d February, 1861, introduces the treaty with an emphasis of free-trade exaltation; he says: "The great commercial event of the French Empire during the past year is the treaty with England. "Since the days of Colbert, the restrictive and prohibitory policy has been kept up in France, "with a persistency which gave but little room "to hope for any amelioration in that regard, "until, in the general progress of commercial reform in Europe, France would find herself "isolated from the rest of the world by reason "of her prohibitions with respect to imports, and "her restrictions upon foreign flags. The "treaty referred to, however, proves that France "has entered upon a new and different policy. "Already she has made proposals to Belgium "and the Zollverein for negotiating a similar commercial treaty with that concluded with "Great Britain, and numerous Imperial decrees, "modifying in many important particulars the "actual tariff in favor of imports, evidence the "fact that the old protective system, which al- "most virtually closed the ports of the Empire "against foreign flags and foreign products, will "soon disappear altogether." This representation of the provisions of the treaty, and of the promise of future advancement toward the position of Cobb and Cobden in international commerce, which it was supposed to contain, was received by the country as authentic and authoritative; the newspapers of that school echoed the sentiments of the Departments, and protectionists were everywhere confronted and affronted with the instance of advancing liberalism and financial wisdom, in the last stronghold of the restrictive policy.

Now, for the worth and truth of all this boasting, let us look first at the Treaty itself, and afterward at the tariff of duties arranged and determined under it. In the 1st article the Emperor "engages that on the following articles "of British production and manufacture, imported from the United Kingdom into France, "the duties shall in no case exceed thirty per cent *ad valorem*, the two additional decimes "incided." In this list, embracing fifty descriptions of goods of the highest commercial importance, we note such as refined sugar, pig and cast iron, bar and wrought iron, with certain exceptions, steel, machinery, tools, brandies, and spirits, cutlery, metal ware, all sorts of textile manufactures, woolen, silk, hemp, and flax, cotton, and vegetable fibre, leather, prepared skins, emulsions and gutta-percha, glass, china, porcelain and stone ware, remaining upon all these articles no differential duties in favor of French shipping.

But even at such fair rates of protective duties as these, the Emperor takes care to escape the funds and undervaluations of *ad valorem* in every possible case, and provides by the 14th article that "the *ad valorem* duties established within the limits fixed by the preceding articles, shall be converted into specific duties by a supplementary convention, which shall be concluded before the 31st July, 1869. The medium prices during the six months preceding the date of the present treaty shall be taken as the bases for this conversion." The tariff thus provided for was to be applied upon coal and coke from the 1st of July, 1869; upon bar and pig iron, and upon steel of the kinds not subject to prohibition, from the 1st October, 1869; upon worked metals, machines, tools, and mechanical instruments of all sorts from 31st December, 1869; upon yarns and manufactures of flax and hemp from 1st June, 1861, and upon all other articles from 1st October, 1861. And the Emperor further engaged that the *ad valorem* duties, payable upon British merchandise shall not exceed a maximum of twenty-five cent. after the 1st of October, 1864. This provision does not touch the duties converted into specific by the supplementary convention, nor, of course, the prohibited articles: that is, it affects only those few articles in the tariff which must of necessity remain at *ad valorem* duties. The treaty to continue in force for ten years from the 4th of February, 1860, and from year to year thereafter until notice, by either party to the other, of its intended abrogation.

Are these duties lower than those of our tariff of 1867, according to Mr. Cobden as reported by Mr. Grund? Is there any evidence here, according to Judge Black, "that France has entered 'upon a new and different policy,' and that 'the old protective system will soon disappear altogether?'" These two respectable public functionaries, it is to be hoped, and first imposed upon themselves before they served the credulous public in the same way. Not more than 30 per cent upon the principal articles of trade, converted into specific duties, certain prohibitions still retained, and after Oct., 1864, 25 per cent upon those trivial articles, in number and value, that cannot be rated by number, weight, or measure, by a people so far advanced in manufacturing industry, experience and capital, seen as equivalent to at least double the protection which they would afford us. France by this treaty put into the free list a number of those articles which she produces cheaper and better than all the world beside; she removed a number of prohibitions that were no longer of any protective value to her; she cheapened to her consumers and manufacturers many articles which the country cannot produce, and must have; but in no instance abandoned an article of domestic production to the successful competition of foreigners in her own markets. Count de Morny, who is better authority than Messrs. Grund and Black upon this subject, explained the principle and policy of this treaty in a word when he said that the only route to legitimate free trade is through adequate protection. . . .

But England had something to give for the little that she gained by the compact. The compromise on her part, however, extended no farther than to admit free of duties from France such articles as manufactures of iron and steel, machinery, tools, cutlery, worsted and woolen shawls, coverlets, manufactures of lead, on none of which she fears competition, and such other French goods as she cannot, by any reasonable tariff, exclude from her markets. Indeed, Mr. Cobden was careful to defend—if he likes the word better than protect—such articles of British production as absolute free trade might endanger. For instance, in the first treaty England engaged to admit French brandies and spirits, "at a duty exactly equal to the Excise " duties levied on home-made spirits, with the addition of a sur-tax of two pence a gallon, which " will make the duties paid upon French brandies " and spirits eight shillings and two pence per " gallon." But a month afterward, having " ascertained that the sur-tax of two pence per " gallon is not sufficient to countervail the " charges with which home-made British " articles have now to contend, and that a

"sur-tax, limited to the rate of two pence per gallon, would still leave home-made "British spirits subject to a differential duty in favor of foreign brandies and spirits." Another Convention was held, at which the Emperor agreed to raise the sur-tax to five pence per gallon. And the three-penny affair of protection to domestic industry has all the formalities of preamble and attestation that the high contracting parties could give it. French wines are admitted at rates, according to quality, from one shilling to two shillings per gallon. This is so far protective of the domestic liquors which the cheap wines of France might be substituted. Moreover, to give the doctrine of protection a general range, it was agreed that, if either of the parties thinks it necessary to establish an excise tax or inland duty on any article of home production or manufacture comprised in the treaty, the foreign imported article may be immediately liable to an equivalent duty on importation. To settle the balance of advantage obtained by either party to this treaty requires the best judgment of experts in trade, but it is evident enough to any one tolerably proficient in such matters that France suffers nothing and has surrendered nothing that her industrial interests require. Her wines, formerly charged with a duty of 5s. 6d. and 5 per cent. are now admitted at from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per gallon. Her manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other materials, free of duty, and her gloves, toys, laces, millinery, periantry, china and porcelain, stone and earthen wares, have also gone into the British free list. While, of the manufactures of metals and woods of English production, we notice nothing exempted from duty in the French ports except shovels, forks, rakes, spoons, portingers and wooden wares. The ores and crude materials of French manufactures are all made free, as are all the chemicals used in manufactures and utensils and apparatus for the manufacture of chemical products. These latter exemptions will scarcely impose upon even the least instructed as free-trade victories. They are, on the contrary, the best sort of encouragement to the French manufactures, and their relief from taxation is an essential principle of the protective policy. The free admission of English china, porcelain, and pottery, is no more a concession than the English free admission of iron. The superior skill and reputation of the French in these things are equivalent to an embargo. If Mr. Cobden has the grace to be thankful for nothing, he has abundant cause of gratitude to the French Emperor for these concessions. Yet they look well in tariff lists, especially in comparative lists of the new and the old, which "The Right Honorable the Lords "of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade "are pleased to publish." We have no idea that Earl Cowley and Richard Cobden, esp. were imbued by the Emperor's Commissioners, Bacheval and Rouher, but that the Englishmen, being able to do nothing but help the Frenchmen to unfetter their own manufacturing energies, must needs proclaim this friendly office to their great rival as something of note achieved for the interests of John Bull, and a compliment to the doctrine of free foreign trade.

Twelve hundred poets are safely through the parturient pangs, and not one poem! Twelve hundred songs, and not a good one! Twelve hundred copies of verses, and not a copy fascinating enough to beguile the fastidious Com-

—This is too bad! Nine Muses invoked by twelve hundred harps and harplings, being equivalent to the invocation of 10,000 Muses by our bard, or bardlet, or bardist, and nothing taken, ineffectually barded, by all these rhythmical motions—not a sterling stanza! Ah! the wretchedness of the ladies and gentlemen who have been blasted by poetic fire in those days of steam and steel! Oh! the harps that will now be hung upon the willows! Twelve hundred cups from Castaly quaffed, and not one clover canticle! Twelve hundred lyres twanged in tune and out of tune, and not one ode of excellence! Up Mt. Parnassus rode the twelve hundred; and down Mt. Parnassus, each upon his galled and wincing Pegasus, the twelve hundred are pensively riding, and wishing that the Almighty had not fixed his canon 'gainst self-slaughter. Verily, here will be heart-burnings, and despair, and reunions of sacred poetry, and jealousies, and Hyacinth megrims enough, to stock a circulating library. We must do what we can to heal these wounds which have been so ruthlessly given.

Tell us, then, sorrowing master of sleeping
nines, if you ever bought a ticket in one of the
lotteries of B. Wood, esq.—a bit of variegated
blotting-paper, cabalistically inscribed 3, 24, 42?
Were you not cock-sure that the ticket 3, 24,
42 would come up a prize of \$100,000? And
did it? No! to speak of, probably. Barnum had
yet to find the happy recipient of the Wooden
wealth; and when he does discover that Fortun-
atus, we will all go to the Museum, and have
a sight of him, for he will be a greater curiosity
than the whales ear. It is so with prize poems.
The delicate judges rarely bestow the medal or
the money; and when they do, the most strident
stammerer in the crowd is quite sure to get it. Of all
the prize poems which ever sent thrills of horror
through auditors or readers, how many are now
living? You may count them upon the fingers
of one hand. Why, do you not, sir or madam,
remember what a precious quarrel there
was in Thebes, ages and ages ago, when
Pindarus contended for the prize of poetry
with Corinna, daughter of Archeolodorus? And
he was beaten—beaten five times, by Jove! How
do you suppose Pindar felt? Uncommonly
sour, no doubt. People said it was Corinna's
pretty face; and Pindar, without doubt, was of
that opinion. Who reads Corinna now—we do
not mean De Staël's young woman, but the pretty
Grecian girl, the conqueror of the God-Singer
and wearer of stormy dithyrambs? Nobody;
and for the simple reason, that while Pindar is
in a state of tolerable preservation, Corinna,
with fifty books of epigrams and odes, has faded
quite out of men's memories, and all her works
are lost. Much good, you see, did her five prizes
do her! Take heed, unfortunate rejected! The
world may sing your songs when Pindar is

forgotten. Think of all the people who have been rejected before you! The great family of those the world has refused to know! There have been at least a million of epics written since the time of Orpheus, and of these the human race has consented to recognize just four! Give up songs, and try the world with twenty-four books of deamayliabits! Perhaps you may make a fifth in the glorious company!

without any disrespect for the patriotic gentlemen who have been fishing with a golden bait in the troubled waters of this revolt for a "National Hymn," we beg leave to observe that you cannot buy poetry as you do potatoes. Though the legs of the tripod may be gilt never so bravely, you must find the right person to sit upon it or you will have no melodious singing. Polyhymnia is not an Italian organ going about and thumping a tamborine for pennies. A nature hot with the true lyrical fire will not wait for the advertisements of any committee; and when high poetic faculty and devoted patriotism meet in one nature, the National Song will be sung with no hope save of "its own exceeding great reward," and all the land will take up the chorus in a concord of consent. We believe the man who wrote "God Save the King," hung himself in a garret to escape death by starvation. The fame of the *Marchesieu* was a lucky accident. Yankee Doodle is the chronic bother of antiquarians. "The Star Spangled Banner" was written for an occasion, and with no thought of a pecuniary premium. Burns sent off his "Scots wha hae wae Wallace" "bled" to his publisher without any consciousness of having written a great poem; and if Mr. Thomson had offered him a ten-pound note in return, the Scotch Tyfynus would have been exceedingly offended. There is something in these delicate matters which must be referred not to Committees, but to the popular instinct. We shall have our National Hymn in time; but we must patiently abide its coming; for it will come when least expected, from some source the least promising; and it will be recognized by sure rules not contained in any Art of Poetry. A lucky hymn will awake some fine mooring to find himself famous; and he will at once write nine hundred and ninety-nine songs utterly valueless and bad. Meanwhile, the music of life and drum, of musket and of cannon, of "Hail Columbia" and of "Yankee Doodle" must content us.

One piece of useful knowledge seems likely to get abroad in consequence of the fight at Bull Run, and that is that War actually exists. It may take one or two more disasters of the kind to drive this idea into the Northern head; but the edge of the wedge was inserted on that day and another blow or two will probably drive it home. The feeling has been altogether too general that it was a kind of holiday demonstration that we were making, to be productive rather of an effusion of gold lace than of blood, and of a favorable eruption of gilt buttons and shoulder-straps than of the fierce and vindictive passions of war. This has partly arisen from our over-consciousness of strength and our undue certainty of an easy victory over our Rebels, partly from the long established ways growing out of a calm world and a long peace, and partly from the inveterate habit the North has acquired of letting the South have her own way with herself and with us, so that what she is now about seems merely "pretty Fanny's way," only a little more pronounced and impudent than usual. She has always been the *enfant gâté*, the Little People of the family, and the good-natured stupid old North has yet hardly begun to have "a realizing sense" of the atrocity of her present rebellion and the necessity of severe discipline for the preservation of the family credit.

This is the timely rational way of accounting for the extraordinary leanness which has been shown to the rebels, open and concealed, from the retaining of Floyd as Secretary of War by Buchanan, after his treason was palpable to feeling as to sight, down to the very latest instance. The authorities at Washington, and the people generally throughout the North, have not felt towards Southern traitors as any other nation ever did towards its betrayers. It is part of the penalty we have to pay for our long submission to Southern insolence and dictators, that *this sequel*, as the doctors would say, is entailed upon us even after the apparent cure of the disease.

Now, it is hardly necessary to say that this state of feeling must pass away and yield to a far sterner frame of mind before we can duly cope with the emergency that confronts us. We imagine that even in the highest phases of the war, the feeling has been that this tempest was not much of a shower, and that it would blow over and leave everything as it was before. This gives meaning to what has seemed a cold and time-serving. If both parties could be tried out by delay, and exhausted by expenses, before the joining of battle, fighting might very likely be avoided altogether, and some terms of agreement laid upon that should put a peaceful end to the dispute. And we do not blame anybody for this, for it was a state of mind necessary to be passed through, like the chamber of initiation by which the knights in the tales of enchantment attained to the mirror and the glove of truth and hardihood. It were not in the nature of civilized and Christian men, such as are bred under Northern skies, to arrive at the fulness of knowledge of the blackness of a traitor's heart, and to feel the detestation it should excite, in the twinkling of an eye.

“For oft, though Wisdom wake, Suspicion sleeps
At Wisdom's gate, while Goodness thinks it ill,
Where no ill seems.”

And it takes a good many rousing shakes to
open Suspicion's eyes, and to make them see
how hideous is the Ill she has blinkingly coun-
tenanced and helped in its mischief.

But this lethargic stage of our National malady is probably well nigh past now. The dreams which have amused these morbid slumbers must have been pretty well dispersed by the cannon at Bull Run. The red drops that fell there are prophetic of the fiercer storm before which they run. The most blatant bawlers of "Peace, Peace!" must feel that now there can be no Peace, excepting through War. And no War that shall bring a Peace that will not be infamous and surrender can be waged except according to the stern dictates and relations occasioned of warfare. This is seen and acted upon by the enemy, and hence the advantage they have over us, thus far. There is no cant and no squeamishness about their words or their actions. Every Northern man and every Northern woman is an alien enemy and treated accordingly. Mr. Hurlbut, who confessed the Anti-Slavery error

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1861.

The Republican Electors of the State of New-York, and citizens willing to unite with them in support of the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, are requested to elect two delegates from each Assembly District, to meet in State Convention in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of September, 1861, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of presenting candidates to be supported for the offices of Judges of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, two Canal Commissioners, and Inspectors of State Prisons. By order of the Committee, SIMEON DRAKE, Chairman.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED
AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.
Now Ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the various Maps published in THE TRIBUNE since the commencement of the War. It also contains a list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per 100. Terms cash. Address
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Another Disunion paper in New-England has received a severe blow at the hands of an irritated crowd. *The Langer Democrat* was yesterday visited, its office destroyed, and the furniture of the establishment burned. One of the men connected with the paper was rudely treated, and finally locked in jail for safe keeping. The friends of the Union should not injure their cause by riotous proceedings like these.

The case of the Police Commissioners of Baltimore was further heard yesterday, in Brooklyn. Judge Garrison stated that the prisoners were entitled to the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that it was his duty to grant it. The Court finally issued an attachment against Col. Burke, and directed him to produce the prisoners in Court. A full report will be found among our Brooklyn items.

The Nova-Scotian, from Liverpool on the 1st and Londonderry on the 2d inst., passed Father Point on Monday. Her news is three days later. The London Times asserts that it will be dangerous for England to have anything to do with the American loan. Rumors of a probable compromise in this country between North and South are said to be gaining ground in England. It is also reported that a correspondence has taken place between England and France to insure united action concerning affairs in this country. Lord Ligon has been appointed to succeed Lord Canning as Governor-General of India. Breadstuffs steady. Consols, 90 1/4.

Charles J. Faulstich, late United States Minister to France, was yesterday arrested at Washington by the Provost Guard, acting under orders from the Military Authorities through the War Department. It is not precisely known on what grounds the arrest was made, but it is rumored that the ex-Minister has received a commission in the Rebel army as a Brigadier-General. An examination was to be held at once. Whether may be the definitive allegations under the general charge of disloyalty, all will receive with satisfaction this evidence of a determination on the part of the Government not to allow treason to go unpunished or, at least, unchallenged.

The letter of our special correspondent in North Carolina, which we publish this morning, presents an interesting view of the political condition of affairs in that State. Our correspondent avers that the Union sentiment, especially in Wake County and its vicinity, although at present stifled since by the oppressions of the rebels, is still alive, and will manifest itself whenever the Dictator's pressure shall be removed. His report of the recalling of State troops, to guard against the consequences of slave insurrection, is still further confirmed. A plan is revealed for transferring the seat of the rebel Government from Richmond to Raleigh, in case of the occupation of Virginia by the National troops. Our correspondent also furnishes important information concerning the pirates of North Carolina and their strongholds, which we commend to the attention of the Navy Department; and a variety of entertaining intelligence relative to the discomfiture of the rebel leaders which we commend to the public at large.

We have no war news of especial moment this morning. From Sandy Hook, Md., we have news of a little brush of our troops with Rebel cavalry, which well shows their spirit. Some days ago Major Leslie, in command of the New-York 14th, was guarding the Potomac from Sandy Hook to Berlin, heard that a body of cavalry, numbering 100, were at the town of Lovettsville. Making up a company of 100 infantry, by detachments from the regiment, and placing them under command of Capt. Kennedy, he sent them in pursuit. After very severe marching through rocky passes they came upon the Rebels, who proved to be Col. Stewart's Cavalry, 150 strong. Our men charged with a shout, firing a volley as they rushed upon the enemy. The latter fled precipitately, having lost a lieutenant, who was killed by the fire. The 23d New-York, at Point of Rocks, heard the firing, and marched at a rapid rate three miles to be in the fray. They were too late for any action, but the will they showed was encouraging.

Any opposite passions or qualities existing at the same time under the same conditions are con-

vary to natural law and an absurdity. It is neither wise nor humane to prosecute a war with vigor if we have any "liberal profits of peace" to make to the insurgents. Vigorous war against them is justified only by the fact that their purpose is the destruction of the present Constitution and Union, and the substitution over a part, or the whole, if they can, of the States of a government based, like that of South Carolina, upon the ownership of men. With an armed insurrection for such a purpose there can be no liberality. The only terms that can be understood as possible are that the insurgents shall lay down their arms without hesitation, surrendering the ringleaders to be dealt with by the offended majesty of law, to suffer the penalty she awards to the worst of felons, while the misguided people may beg for clemency on their return to their allegiance. "Surrender, villain!" is the profit of peace a policeman offers to a detected burglar or pick-pocket, and the Government has no other formula to present to Jeff. Davis or his fellow-rebels. Peace by any profier on our part is no more possible than it is possible for a policeman to execute the law by offering terms to the burglar. It is for the felon, whether his object be to break into a house or break up a Government, to restore the peace he has outraged and submit to the consequences of his crime. And here it is that the Democratic Committee fail both in their logic and their facts. Whether they are incapable of comprehension, or whether they wilfully pervert the facts of history because of their own habitual subservience in times past to the men who are now in arms against the Government, it must be clear to the most careless reader that Messrs. Richmond and Capper mean that what they really are pleading for is warlike vigor in the rebels and such profits of peace on our part as shall insure their success and our utter confusion and defeat. Patriotism of this sort flourishes in the warm islands of South Carolina, but cannot stand the more bracing climate of this region.

It is here we find the radical idea of the politics and the partisanship of these new-school Democrats. They regard neither war nor peace defensible that is to end in the separation of the States. Truly. But all they mean by this plausible statement is to express their fear lest the South should be successful and insist upon a separation; and this they would prevent, not by compelling her to obedience and good behavior, but by surrendering to her all that she has ever asked. It is their late good masters they are afraid of losing. Therefore they demand that "public affairs shall henceforth be conducted upon broader principles of constitutional duty and patriotism." As "henceforth" refers to a hereafter, and as "broader" is in the comparative degree, and as the management of the affairs of the whole Union have not yet been in the hands of the Republicans, it must be to the last Administration these gentlemen refer as to have fastened fully up to its duty. We catch now the meaning of Messrs. Richmond and Cager. That high integrity and pure public virtue on which they pride themselves, and which they demand shall be shown in the conduct of public affairs, was exemplified

under Mr. Buchanan's Administration, which they did more than any other men to put in power. Cobb and Floyd, and men of that stamp, are their model statement; the "broad-
er" principles they ask for refers to the "heroism" of that illustrious era of pure statesmanship, about which the only mistake was that there was not quite enough of it. We want more of the age of Cobb and of Floyd, of the good times of Utah army contracts, of Russell acceptances, of Fort Snelling, and Wabette's Point transactions; if we can get back to the principles which governed in those good times, only giving to them more breadth, and accept from the South a permanent peace on the express understanding that it shall be for the present only negro Slavery, and not the Slavery of the poor whites also, that shall be extended over the Southern States, then Messrs. Richmond, Cager, and Wood will have reached the beginning of that millennium to be brought about by a Union ticket under their Call.

The New-York correspondent of *The Philadelphia Ledger* gives a bit of gossip, the main features of which are as follows: Some days since the Mozart Hall General Committee determined to invite Senator Breckinridge to visit this city, and sent a sub-committee to Baltimore with the invitation. So far everything went on well, till the news of Mr. Breckinridge's unhappy attempt at speech-making the other night; then the Mozart Committee became cold, and sent word by telegraph to their sub-committee not to invite the Senator. Unfortunately the sub-committee, with a zeal worthy of something better, had done their work before the countermanding dispatch reached them. Deep gloom fell on them when they received their final orders, but only one thing was to be done, and with lengthened consultations they set out once more to call on Mr. Breckinridge, and inform him that he was not wanted here. The particulars of this interview are not fully detailed, but the scene is described as a stormy one. Vallandigham was present, supporting the ex-Vice-President by his countenance, which was lowering.